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CONTENTS

Copyright, 1908, Perfumer Publishing Company

EDITORIAL:

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year..... 177
Tax on Bay Rum..... 177
Tariff Hearings 178
The Ionone Suit Decided..... 178
Obituaries 179
Lavender—Its History and Production..... 180
Peach, Apricot and Prune Kernels..... 183
Is it Ambrettol? 186
Pure Food and Drug Notes..... 187
More "Misbranding" Legislation 189
A New Book on Perfume Materials..... 189
Trade Notes 190
New Incorporations 191
Patents, Trade Marks, etc..... 192
Foreign Correspondence and Market Report..... 194
Treasury Decisions 196

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR!

To our friends, one and all, we extend the compliments of the season, with the wish that their prosperity during the coming year will be better than they dare even to wish for themselves.

There is no man, no matter what his condition or experiences, who should give way to pessimism, especially in this country of promise. There is no one, however humble, who cannot work out his salvation, for opportunity is as rife as in the earlier days of the republic, and the teeming millions are just as ready to reward the man who supplies their wants.

The perfume manufacturer should always bear in mind that his products are designed to preserve the natural odor of natural beauties, and his constant effort should be to garb his "liquid sweetness" in as attractive a manner as Nature chooses. Nature seldom errs, and in most cases the most beautiful flowers are those endowed with the most charming scents. Let this then be the perfumer's motto: "The most faithful productions in the handsomest dress."

Quality should be the watchword of the manufacturer of all the other products embraced in the essential oil industry, as well for the maker of soap as for him who supplies womankind with utile toilet preparations, and also with flavors to charm the palate of her lord and master.

The season of gladness is at hand; revel while it lasts, and with the lengthening of the days let good resolve and faithful effort insure the peace and happiness and material welfare that come, sooner or later, to everyone who labors for the right.

TAX ON BAY RUM.

A bill to impose a tax on Porto Rican bay rum was introduced in the House of Representatives on the 7th inst., by Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee. It is a comprehensive measure and levies an internal revenue impost on Porto Rican goods of every description

equal to that which would be taxable if produced on the mainland of the United States.

It may be expected than an effort will be made to rush this bill through both houses of Congress at the earliest practical date, with a view to preventing further importations, of tax free bay rum under the latest decisions of the Federal courts.

TARIFF HEARINGS.

The hearing before the Ways and Means Committee of the House have been ended, and the committee proposes to draft a bill for submission to Congress. There is no need for manufacturers to lose any sleep at the present time, for there will be plenty of time to discuss the bill with the Senate Committee at the special session, which will be called by the incoming president.

Among the concerns that appeared before the committee recently were the Ozone-Vanillin Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Verona Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.; Standard Essence Co., Maywood, N. J. The last named concern petitions that the duty of vanillin, if reduced, be fixed at least 30 cents per ounce; the Verona Chemical Co. asks that the specific duty be made not less than 25 cents per ounce; the Ozone-Vanillin Co.. asks that the present duty be maintained.

They ask further that camphor oil and safrol be placed on the free list on account of their use in the manufacture of heliotropin. They further argue that

"If from a revenue standpoint the above request be not acceptable, we would respectfully suggest that a duty on all artificial flower oils now admitted free would be more in keeping with the purpose of the act and produce more revenue, since these artificial oils, notably attar of rose, jasmine, neroli, etc., are being imported from abroad in increasing quantity and United States patents have been obtained in several cases covering their manufacture."

THE IONONE SUIT DECIDED.

On the 18th inst. Judge Ray rendered the following decision in the suit brought by the HAARMANN DE LAIRE-SCHAEFFER COMPANY, against VAN DYK & Co., to restrain an alleged infringement of U. S. Patent No. 600,429.

While it is not within our province to criticize this decision, we may report that several who are familar with the history of "ionone" and its derivatives, grouped under the general name "synthetic violet," have expressed astonishment at the decree. It must be borne in mind, however, that this decision is based solely on the evidence adduced in this suit; and what the result may be if the validity of the de Laire patent is again attacked no one can prophesy.

On account of our obligation to our *readers* we have instituted an investigation concerning the European literature on the subject, and the litigation as well, and we hope to present an interesting article in an early issue.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

HAARMANN DE LAIRE-SCHAEFFER COMPANY *vs.* VAN DYK & Co.

Suit in equity to restrain alleged infringement of United States Letters Patent, No. 600,429, dated March 8, 1898.

Briesen and Knauth, for complainant.

George H. Bruce, for defendant.

Ray, District Judge.

The patent in suit contains two claims, reading as follows:

"1. The described method of producing an isomerid of ionone, by treating ionone or pseudo-ionone with a concentrated condensing acid, such as sulphuric acid, as set forth.

"2. The described isomerid of ionone, boiling in a pure state at about 140° centigrade, having a specific gravity of 0.946 at 17° centigrade, and having an odor of violets, as set forth."

I find no evidence that the patent sued upon is not valid, although the defendant denies its validity. The evidence is satisfactory and conclusive on this subject.

The complainant in its bill of complaint propounded five interrogatories, viz.:

"1. Did the defendant since April 1, 1901, and prior to the commencement of this suit, make or sell a chemical product under the name of Violettan?

"2. Is said Violettan made by or for the defendant in the United States, or in a foreign country, and if so, by whom?

"3. Is said Violettan prepared by treating pseudo-ionone with concentrated acid?

"4. Did defendant, when ionone was ordered, fill such orders with Violettan?

"5. State the exact process employed by the defendant in the manufacture of said Violettan."

The defendant answered the first two interrogatories in the affirmative; the third and fourth in the negative; and the fifth it declined to answer, claiming that its process is a secret process owned by the defendant.

I have carefully read the evidence in the case and am satisfied that the defendant answered the fourth interrogatory untruly and that it did so knowingly. The excuse seems to be that the purchaser to whom defendant delivered Violettan when it ordered ionone knew that it was getting Violettan in place of ionone and intended Violettan when it ordered ionone. I do not think this was the fact. The evidence establishes to my satisfaction that Violettan furnished and sold by the defendant is prepared by treating pseudo-ionone with concentrated acid. The complainant had a careful and competent chemical analysis made of the Violettan prepared and sold by the defendant. The defendant, although it had the opportunity, did not have a chemical analysis made of any of that Violettan. The defendant claims to have had an analysis made of Violettan taken from the same large bottle in its store from which it took the Violettan sold and produced by the complainant. It may have been taken from the same bottle, but it may not have been the same Violettan that the defendant was selling to others. It may not have been taken from the same bottle. There are other reasons which lead me to the same conclusion and I am satisfied on the whole evidence that the defendant did prepare and sell or caused to be prepared and sold the article mentioned and described in the claims in suit and infringed the complainant's patent. It would serve no good purpose to go through the evidence and give all the reasons which lead me to this conclusion.

There will be a decree for the complainant with costs.

During the course of an interview with our representative the complainants led us to believe that similar suits would be brought against other dealers in artificial violet oils whose products were thought to infringe the De Laire patent.

The defendants have signified their intention of appealing this decision promptly, and they are sanguine of ultimate success. Meanwhile they declare that they will absolutely guarantee their patrons against any damage or loss.

William Clarkson Allen.

Mr. W. C. Allen, a director of Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., London, Eng., died on Nov. 19, at Beechcroft, Eversleigh Park Road, Winchmore Hill, in his 62d year. The funeral took place on Nov. 23 at the Friends' Burial Ground at Park Street, Stoke Newington.

The career of William Clarkson Allen in the essential oil industry has been an interesting one. He was educated at the Society of Friends' School at York. In 1863 he joined his father, Stafford Allen, the founder of the House of Allen, and began at the bottom of the ladder, and familiarized himself with all departments of the business. In due course of time he entered the firm, and when the business was incorporated in 1899 he took a seat in the Board of Directors. Of late years Mr. Allen devoted himself particularly to the buying of spices, and he also called regularly on the drug and spice trade of England and Scotland, thus carrying out the time-honored English custom of direct commercial intercourse between the principal of the supplying house and his customer. In world travel Mr. Allen had visited friends in this country when the house exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1894. He attended many meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and at the meeting in London in 1900 he contributed a paper, in conjunction with Mr. E. T. Brewis, on "Almond Oil and Its Substitutes," giving the results of a considerable number of experiments as to the behavior of oils with the nitric acid test and with Bieber's test. In view of the prominence of the House of Allen in this branch of the business Mr. Allen was well qualified to speak on the subject.

Outside his business Mr. Allen was a thorough sportsman, and his genial disposition won him a host of friends.

Charles C. Hinchman, second vice-president of Williams, Davis, Brooks & Hinchman Sons, otherwise known as the Michigan Drug Co., wholesale druggists, Detroit, Mich., died on Dec. 6 of pneumonia, after an illness of two weeks.

Mr. Hinchman was born in 1849 and was a well-known citizen of Detroit, holding a high social position. He was a man of unquestioned integrity and of that type usually characterized as "old time honesty." His father, the late Theodore H. Hinchman, entered the drug and grocery house of Chapin & Owen, which had been established in 1819. In 1842 he became a partner in the firm whose name, on the admission of John M. Hinchman to the partnership, became known as T. H. Hinchman & Son. In 1869 the firm name was again changed to T. H. Hinchman & Sons, this time Ford D. and later Charles C. Hinchman becoming identified with their father's business. Under the name last given the firm continued in business for many years, the active management of its affairs being largely in the hands of the brothers, John and Charles.

In January, 1898, a realignment of the jobbing interests of the drug trade in Detroit was effected, the firms of T. H. Hinchman & Sons and Williams, Davis, Brooks & Co., consolidating as a corporate body under the name of Williams, Davis, Brooks & Hinchman Sons. In the new company Charles C. Hinchman became the second vice-president, a position which he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Hinchman is survived by a widow and four children, John H., Chapin, Harold and Grace. There are also two brothers, John M. and Ford D. C. Hinchman, and two sisters, Miss Mary Hinchman and Mrs. H. L. O'Brien.

George Burwell died suddenly of heart failure at his home in Melrose Highlands, Mass., on the evening of Dec. 15, in his 66th year,

Mr. Burwell was one of the old guard among New England pharmacists, as he had been identified with the drug trade of Boston for 26 years. At one time he owned three drug stores, but is best remembered as proprietor of the Park Square Pharmacy in the Adams House. About two years ago he opened a drug store in Melrose Highlands and placed his son Arthur in charge.

For the past six years Mr. Burwell was a general representative for The Willis H. Lowe Co., manufacturing chemists and perfumers, of Boston, and traveled in their interest all over the United States. At the time of his death he had just returned from a Southern trip.

Robert Hovenden, F. S. A., F. R. Hist. Soc., died at Westgate-on-Sea, Eng., Nov. 23, in his 79th year. He was head of the firm of R. Hovenden & Sons, Ltd., of Berners Street, City Road, London, founders and owners of the *Hairdressers' Chronicle*.

This firm is one of the largest barber supply houses in the world and has been very instrumental in furthering all movements tending to advance the trade. In 1882 they aided in the founding of the Hairdressers' Guild, the late editor of the *Hairdressers' Chronicle*, Mr. E. Creer, presiding at the initial meeting.

Mr. Hovenden was a Past Master of the Emulation Lodge, F. and A. M.

LAVENDER—ITS HISTORY AND PRODUCTION.

By L. Mazuyer, Paris.

Historical.

In vain have we searched for the origin of the word Lavender. Some authorities trace it to the Greek Λαβαγιδα but this looks more like a translation than an etymology. Others claims that the word is derived from the Italian *lavanda*, the act of washing, from the Latin *lavare*, because this plant furnishes "a scented water with which we wash ourselves," but it seems to us that little credence should be attached to this fantastic explanation.

Be that as it may, this interesting plant, humble though it is, worthy of special study, and though it is not one of the plants absolutely essential to man for food or clothing, it is no less useful to him as a medicine and perfume. Its odor alone is a blessing to man, for it has even inspired the poets, as witness the thought of Azz-Eddin-El-Mocadessi, in his book on "Birds and Flowers"; "My refreshing aromatic perfume rejoiceth the solitary Bedawin; my exhalations charm the senses of those who repose near me. Even when the camel-driver describes my rare merits to those in the caravan, they are compelled to admit my charm."

The lavenders of the Labiees-Ocymees family are little shrubs scattered through southern Europe and northern Africa. The type of the genus is represented by *Lavandula vera D. C. vel. L. officinalis vel. L. angustifolia.* There are many varieties which some naturalists, Linnaeus, for instance, have confused. Botanists distinguish *L. spica, L. stoechus, L. pinnata, L. multifida, L. abrotanoides.* In his work on plants from which oils are extracted Engler adds *L. dentata and L. pedunculata.* 1.

Their marked characteristics are due chiefly to the presence of an essential oil which is extracted by distillation. The Pharmacopœia states that these oils are stimulating, excitants, sternutants and tonic. It prescribes *L. vera* for atonic nervous diseases and for asthma; for external application as tonic and solvent. *L. stoechus* has been prescribed for progressive paralysis, for so-called hypochondriacal diseases and even for epilepsy. As for *L. spica*, it is used extensively in veterinary medicine, especially for the making of unguents.

Not only is lavender used as the base of a toilet water, so highly esteemed and widely used as to require no insistant mention here, but it is possessed of antiseptic and microbicidal properties which the public seems to have forgotten. Where are peddlers of yore who used to sell housekeepers their bouquets of lavender with which the linen of our closets were so agreeably perfumed?

"Unfortunately the modern trumpets are sounded chiefly for chemical ingredients extracted from oil refuse," says G. Faliés. Thus the insidious little balls have driven out our grandmothers' sachets, in despite of the statements of savants, Berthelot, among others, who says of the action of naphthaline: "Its microbicidal action is null, or next to null." If in addition we must note that this product exhales a disagreeable odor, and that frequently it soils the garments which it is supposed to protect, it is plain that we have no right to be dissatisfied with the properties of lavender, which, being free from all provoking qualities, should certainly be rehabilitated, and it is but justice for the public prints to help this modest blossom back to its former rightful vogue.

Production—Gathering.

L. vera, with which we are concerned, is a shrub which grows fine bushes from 18 to 24 inches high. Its foliage is straight, of bluish or grayish green, its blossoms of violet blue, giving it an inviting aspect. It grows spontaneously on cultivated heights or unwooded slopes, exposed all day to the light and heat of the sun-rays, on arid, stony soil, where nothing else will grow, and this alone should make it interesting.

It is found in France, in the Provence, Languedoc and Dauphiné, in Causses, Cévennes, the Pyrenees and the lower Alps, *i. e.*, in the region embraced by the departments of the Maritime Alps, Basse-Alps, Drôme, Ardèche, Vaucluse, Gard, Hérault, and Eastern Pyrenees. It thrives at an altitude of 1,800 to 2,000 feet, but is sometimes found as high as 3,000 or even 4,000 feet. It grows from June to September, according to the altitude and the season. If the weather is warm and not damp, it is most favorable for the yield.

In the mountains every one is busy gathering. A sharp sickle is the only tool needed. Most go into the open and cut as they please, but rapidly so as to bring as much as possible to the distillers located in the neighborhood. Some hire themselves out by the day, or by the task of gathering from a certain bit of land. Thus many of the mountaineers make a living during most of the summer. The payment is rather high, for in a day (at day wages of $1) 220 lbs. are gathered.

It must be admitted, however, that notwithstanding the gathering is badly done as a rule, and for many reasons. To handle the plant properly it should be cut smoothly and very long twigs, so that not a blossom is left. Besides it is to the interest of the gatherer to work rapidly, and this means not very carefully. Finally the distiller cannot use twigs uncovered with blossoms, and is forced to refuse poorly selected cuttings. It is difficult for the distiller and gatherer to agree. They deal sharply with each other, the distiller accepting twigs well covered with blossoms and 5 to 7 inches long, and the plants often suffer. But though so greatly abused the patient plant continues to grow and flourish, although in some districts the yield is decreasing because of years of abuse. When the gathering is done more carefully the following season shows

1.—For the distinctive characteristics of these varieties see H. Baillon, Traité de Bontaique médicale phanérogamique et Dictionnaire de Bontaique.

the good result of this care, in larger production, of blossoms and the strengthening of the roots.

Distillation.

If fault is often to be found with the methods of gathering, even more fault is to be found with methods of distillation in common practice. But we must allow for the conditions under which the work is done. Nevertheless, it is due to lack of care that oils of lavender coming from the same district command very different prices, as often happens. The distillation is done in small stills, heated by wood-fires. These easily transported apparati are placed as near as possible to some spring. They hold about 50 or 60 kilos of lavender distilled with an equal quantity of water. The first comer sees to the operation lasting more than two hours, and is generally conducted most irregularly. When the distillation is finished, the water uncondensed is usually left in the pot, merely adding more fresh water to make the proper proportion, the lavender is put in and the distillation proceeds.

Any one having the least knowledge of distillation will see in a moment that under so barbarous a method of procedure it is impossible to produce oils of quality.

On the contrary, the distillation of lavender should be done expeditiously, so as not to decompose the various aromatic elements in it. Moreover, all should be done regularly, without any touch of flame, which takes away from the oil its whiteness and fineness. Finally the practice of leaving in the kettle the residue of the water remaining from the former distillations has a disastrous effect upon quality. It is stated that there is not always an abundance of water in the spots where distillation takes place, but if it is necessary to economize in this respect it would be better to work less and better. For in gaining a little time the distiller loses much in quality—which means profit.

From these facts it seems that it would be wise for the workers to establish steam plants at special centers of production for a rational treatment of lavender. But it has been necessary for the example to be set by a foreign concern.

We have just seen that the quality of the oil depends largely up the method of distillation. But the condition of the lavender itself has much to do with fixing the value of the distillate. For lavender must be treated while fresh, and by steam distillation—as being the most rapid—in order to obtain the best possible results, both as to yield and quality.

On this subject we may point to the report of Schimmel & Co. (April, 1907), in which it is shown that while fresh lavender yields 84 per cent., after drying a day and a half it yields but 79 per cent. and after 5 days only 72 per cent.

The altitude also has much to do with the quality of the oil. As lavender, gathered at 1,800 to 2,500 feet, where Aspic also grows, is often a mixture of the two.

The nature of the soil also has some influence upon the chemico-physical characteristics of this oil, and it is especially noteworthy, upon its solubility.

The yield is very variable, due to many causes. It is usually reckoned that 120 to 150 lbs. of flowers yield a pound of essential oil, *i. e.*, .833 to .666 per cent. They usually figure upon 135 lbs., *i. e.*, .740 per cent.

We have given special attention to a study of the chief centers of production of oil of lavender. We trust that we will be pardoned for the dryness of the following list, but they are interesting from a statistical and comparative point of view.

In the Maritime Alps lavender is found especially at Coursegoules, Cipières, Gréolieres, Bezaudin, St. Auban, Escragnolles, Grasse district; at Tourette and Roquesteron; district of Puget-Théniers; at Breil, Saorge, Fontan, Gorbio, Le Moulinet, Roquebillière, Lantosque, Lucéram, Peille (at the foot of Mt. Agel), Utelle, Castellar, District of Nice.

In the Lower Alps it is found at Lurs, Cruis, Mallefougasse, St. Etinne-les-Orgues, district of Forcalquier; at Jabron, Chateauneuf, Valbelle, district of Sisteron; at Barrème, Clumane, Lambruise, district of Digne; at Castellane and at Senez, district of Castellane.

In the Drôme, the chief centers are the cantons of Saillans, Luc-en-Diois, La Motte-Chalançon, district of Die; Rémusat, Nyons, Buis-les-Baronnies, district of Nyons; at Pierelatte, Grignan, St. Paul-Trois Châteux, district of Montélimar. The principal markets for the oil are at Die and Nyons.

In Ardèche the plantations are at St. Julien-de-Sorre, Valvignèves, St. Martin-d'ardèche, district of Privas; at Joyeuse, Ruoms, Orgnac, district of Largentière.

In Vauclause the principal crop of lavender is gathered at St. Christol, Lagarde, St. Saturnin les Apts, sault (at the foot of Mt. Ventoux), district of carpentras; at savaillans, district of Orange.

In the Department of Gard it is distilled at Montfrin, Damazan, Sommières, district of Nimes; and at Pompignan, district of Vigan.

In Herault is gathered at the same time as other plants, (aspic. thyme, rosemary), notably at Cournonterral, Aniane, Clavet, St. Guilhelm-le-Desert, Valflaunes, Vailhauqués, St. Martin-de-Londres, district of Montpelier; at Montpeyroux and Gignac, district of Lodève.

Finally in the Eastern Pyrenees, it is found in small quantities at Rivesaltes, Salces, district of Perpignan; and at Prades (at the foot of Canigou).

Lavender flourishes in the vast plains of La Crau, district of Bouches du Rhone. Lavender abounds also in Italy on that side of the Alps facing Piémont as far as the end of the Ligurian Alps, forming an important commercial product here. A kind of coarse lavender also grows in Spain in the Sierra Nevada, which is between Grenada on the north and Malaga and Almeria on the south, considerable being raised at high altitudes. Maria, near Almeria is a distilling center, and at Huelva, further north in the privince of Grenada, a German manufacturer has established a model plant or treating the aromatic plants of the country (sage, marjory, camomile and lavender stoechus). As to the lavenders indigenous to the northern part of Africa, these are usually the toothed lavenders, *L. dentata*, and lavender stoechus, very common in the Canary Islands.

It need hardly be stated that the differences in latitude and altitude, the variations in soil, and the various methods of distillation produce very different oils, although derived from the same plant. Thus the oil lavender from the Lower Alps and from the Maritime Alps enjoy a high

reputation, because of their fine quality and high proportion of linalyl acetate, because in these sections little aspic is found, and greater care is exercised in the process of distillation.

The Italian oils produced under almost identical conditions are classed in this first category. But those produced in Ardèche, Drôme and Vaucluse, on account of the nature of the soil, the distillation method, and the dominance of camphorous elements, giving them a course rough odor, make their commercial value considerably less. As to the lavender from Gard, Hérault, and the Eastern Pyrenees, too often mixed with aspic and other herbs, they find sale on account of their very low price alone. In the last place come the Spanish lavenders, very dark and seldom soluble. being hardly better than the oil of aspic. It is true that they may be rectified, but at considerable loss.

For some years past the progress of organic chemistry has made it possible to determine the chief constituent elements in oil of lavender, and analysis, together with the examination of the physical constants, when compared with those of a pure oil, has facilitated a very close estimate of the quality of a distillate.

Among these constituents the combinations of linalyl acetate, propionate, butyrate, valerianate of linalyl, which form a very important proportion (from 25 to 50 per cent.) determine to a certain point the value of the oil. To-day the ascertaining of the proportion of these ethers has become an indispensable condition before buying, so that in every factory in Grasse an analysis can be made quickly. Nevertheless, hypnotized by scientific discoveries, some are disposed to relegate the organoleptic examination to a secondary place. Thus the lavenders of Corsegoules, among others, which were formerly desired on account of their softness, now sell poorly because they contain only 25 to 30 per cent. of linalyl acetate.

It is stated that a low percentage shows adulteration or poor quality, and from this side the proportion does give some valuable facts, but it must be said on the other hand that a large content does not necessarily prove superiority. Adulterators do not hesitate to offer oils reinforced artificially with all kinds of ethers. These adulterations have been denounced at various times and notably by C. Bennett (Chemist and Druggist, 69, 1906), but the investigation is difficult for the specialist, and impossible for many. It is very easy to go from one extreme to the other, and to use synthetic acetate of linalyl instead of lavender, which would be paradoxical indeed.

It is but fair at this point to emphasize the primary utility of the olfactory test, and on this subject we must quote the remarks of Messrs. E. Theulier and J. Rodié: "What constitutes the fineness and value of an oil of lavender is not necessarily its greater or lesser ether-content, but rather the harmony existing between all of the constituent elements, and above all the absence of products which are apt to disturb this harmony and make the oil inferior in quality."

We conclude our study of this subject by adding a few words as to the cultivation of Lavender. This matter has been taken up by eminent authorities on agriculture, who have tried in many published articles to arouse the initiative of the growers interested in this matter in the Departments of Ardèche, la Drôme and Vaucluse.

As a matter of fact there are no real "Lavenderies" in any part of France. At least one grower in Vaucluse has made the experiment, and seems to have obtained excellent results by using proper fertilizer. Besides, one perfume material manufacturer of Grasse has established at Caussols (Maritime Alps) an experiment station, but the results are not very conclusive.

Really England alone conducts this culture on a large scale. Lavender is raised in the counties of Surrey, Kent, Hertfordshire and Lincolnshire. They utilize dry, sandy soil, which is frequently ploughed, but not fertilized at all. The seed is sown on the surface in the spring, and is exposed to the rays of the rising sun. It shoots in 20 to 30 days, and as soon as the root is strong enough the plants are placed in rows a yard apart, a foot from each other. Distilling takes place in August, and the oil, though containing a small percentage of ester, commands a high price.

The results obtained at Vaucluse by a careful cultivation of lavender, and the use of chemical fertilizers, are significant, and the figures given by M. Zaccharewitz are suggestive. Of two plots, one of which was under ordinary culture and the other had been covered with fertilizer, there was noted that the latter yielded 16 kilos of oil to the hectare, more than twice the yield of the other plot. Besides it was noted that the use of phosphates of lime increased the ester-content, so much desired by many.

Such experiments should arouse very general interest among growers, for they open broad possibilities of wealth for them. If the results obtained experimentally are also realized practically on a large scale, the regions of Dauphiné, Comtat and the Lower Alps should double their revenue. If the yield increase in the proportion indicated above we may expect the use of fertilizers to become general, but the price will not fall in the same proportion on account of intensive production. It also remains to be seen if, on acocunt of cultivation, the quality of the oil will be improved as much as is promised, or are we to believe that oil of lavender from plants cultivated in Drôme will never attain the fineness of the distillate made from the herbs growing wild on the summits of the Lower Alps and the Maritime Alps? Nevertheless the matter of the cultivation of lavender is well worthy of attention from several points of view.—*Parfumerie & Savonnerie, Française.*

Consul Edward I. Nathan, of Patras, reports that the Greek olive crop for the year 1908 will be infinitesimally small in comparison with that of last year and the yield will barely suffice for home consumption. There will be no olive oil available for export from this year's crop, but there are considerable quantities of olives and olive oil from last year's crop that are available for export. The Greek olive is the black variety, usually packed in brine. Prices of olives are .9 drachma per oke, or about 6 cents per pound. Olive oil is selling at 1½ drachmas per oke or about 10 cents per pound. The present year's small crop is due to the nature of the olive tree, which bears fruit in quantity in alternate years only. Last year's crop was very large, being second to the phenomenal crop of 1905 only.

PEACH, APRICOT AND PRUNE KERNELS AS BY-PRODUCTS

By Frank Rabak, Expert, Drug Plant Investigation.

In view of the larger consumption of almond oil in this country, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has investigated peach, apricot and prune kernels as by-products of the fruit industry of the United States. The following is the letter of transmittal that accompanies the paper:

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
Office of the Chief,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1908.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith, and to recommend for publication as Bulletin No. 133 of the series of this Bureau, the accompanying manuscript, entitled "Peach, Apricot, and Prune Kernels as By-Products of the Fruit Industry of the United States."

This paper was prepared by Mr. Frank Rabak, expert in drug-plant investigations, working under the direction of Dr. Rodney H. True, physiologist in charge, who submits this manuscript with a view to publication.

There has been some demand for information along this line from fruit growers, who have recently felt the desirability of working up all products capable of being made a source of profit. In view of the fact that the oils obtained from these kernels are practically identical with those now imported from foreign sources, a fact which is shown in the accompanying bulletin, it seems clear that the information here submitted will meet with a welcome not only from the fruit men, but also from the importers of the products concerned.

Respectfully,

B. T. Galloway,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. James Wilson,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Everyone who is interested in this subject should provide himself with a copy of Bulletin No. 133. The first instalment of same appears in this issue, and the remainder will follow as space permits.—Ed.]

BOTANICAL INTRODUCTION.

The natural order Drupaceæ supplies a large number of edible fruits, many of which are grown and marketed commercially on a large scale. Among these the peach, the apricot, and the prune are important.

The apricot is a native of Turkestan and China, though deriving its species name, *Amygdalus armeniaca* L. (*Armeniaca vulgaris* Lam., *Prunus oleoginosa* Desf.), from Armenia, formerly considered its native country. In the United States it is grown for the most part west of the Rocky Mountains.

The peach is also of foreign introduction, and is known botanically as *Amygdalus persica* L. (*Persica vulgaris* Mill., *Prunus persica* Benth. and Hook., *Malum persicum* Plinius).

The origin of the peach has been traced to China, though most of the varieties grown in Europe and America prior to the last half century were derived from Persian stock. It is very widely distributed in the United States, being largely grown in California, Colorado, Michigan, Georgia, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, New Jersey, and other States.

Of the half dozen species of plums that are commercially grown in the United States the common prune of the market is most important. Though widely distributed, the prune is most largely grown in California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and represents fruit of a few varieties of *Prunus domestica* L.

Near relatives to the species just described are those which bear the sweet and bitter almonds of commerce. The sweet almond is the seed of *Amygdalus communis dulcis* DC., while the bitter almond is designated as *Amygdalus communis amara* DC.

The almond is a native of Africa and the East, but now grows wild in all parts of southern Europe. It has been introduced into California, where the climate seems peculiarly adapted to its growth. While the tree thrives in most of the peach districts, its early blossoming habit renders it susceptible to injury by spring frosts.

The principal articles of commerce from the almond tree are the kernels from the fruit, both the bitter and the sweet varieties being imported in large quantities from France, Spain, Italy, and the Levant.

The principal products of the genus Prunus are the fruits, which form a very important article of commerce in the United States, as well as in foreign countries. The fruits of the peach, prune, and apricot are produced in large quantities in different portions of the United States, the peach being more generally grown than the apricot and prune, both of which are most largely planted on the Pacific slope, and especially in California.

The production of the three fruits mentioned has assumed considerable proportions within recent years, as is in a measure indicated by the total exportation of these commodities. During the year 1906 there were exported from the United States for foreign consumption 13,760,281 pounds of apricots, with a total valuation of $1,325,422;

peaches, 1,181,649 pounds, with a valuation of $110,407; and prunes, 24,869,744 pounds, with a valuation of $1,410,-636.[1] These statistics cover simply the dried fruit, no data as to the fresh and canned products being available.

In the course of preparation for the market, and before exportation, the apricots and peaches undergo the process of pitting, by means of which the pits or stones are removed from the fruits, while the pitting of dried prunes has been only recently undertaken in a commercial way.

The kernels of the sweet and bitter almonds form, as already stated, important commercial articles. The kernels of both were formerly used in the manufacture of the fixed oil of almonds. In late years the sweet almond has been almost entirely supplanted by the bitter form because of the much lower price of the latter. Both sweet and bitter almonds are also used extensively by confectioners. The fixed oil expressed from bitter almonds is practically identical in composition with that from sweet almonds; and, furthermore, since the press cake from the bitter almond forms a basis for the preparation of the essential oil of almonds, it is used in preference to that of the sweet almond. Both the fixed and volatile oils of almonds are important pharmaceutical articles, the fixed oil being used very largely in the manufacture of emulsions, soaps, ointments, etc., while the bitter almond oil is prized therapeutically largely on account of its sedative action and because it is a suitable and convenient means for the introduction of the very poisonous hydrocyanic acid into remedial agents.

The pitting process, which is applied to the fruits of peaches, apricots and prunes, yields great quantities of pits or stones. The uses to which these pits have been put heretofore place them in the category of waste products or, in some cases, by-products. Apart from their use as a fuel, the majority have been discarded, with the exception that a certain quantity of apricot pits have been marketed and some peach pits have been sold to nurserymen.

In view of the extensive use of almond kernels in commerce, and considering the exceedingly close botanical relation of the peach, apricot, and prune seeds to those of the almond, as well as the similarity of composition, there is seemingly no definite reason why the kernels of these three fruits should not demand attention with reference to their possible commercial value.

The purpose of the investigation reported upon in these pages has been to bring about not only a clearer understanding of these kernels with special reference to their likeness to almond kernels, but also to compare chemically the commercial products obtainable from the kernels.

Owing to the very close relationship existing between the kernels of these various fruits, and since the commercial products capable of separation from these kernels are of sufficient importance, a new commercial resource suggests itself in the utilization of these waste pits and kernels.

[1] Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1906, pp. 596-597.

THE RELATION OF PEACH, APRICOT AND PRUNE KERNELS TO SWEET AND BITTER ALMONDS.

PHYSICAL RELATIONSHIP.

In physical appearance the close similarity between the kernels of the peach, apricot and prune, and those of the sweet and bitter almonds, stands out very prominently. They are produced by plants belonging to the same family, the Drupaceæ, and in fact by plants belonging to very closely related genera. All produce a fruit drupaceous in character, with a fleshy pericarp or sarcocarp surrounding the pit. The character of the fleshy portion of the fruit, as well as the external appearance, differs materially, as does also the external appearance of the pit, but the kernels within the pit have the close resemblance that the trees bear to each other, differing chiefly in size.

CHEMICAL RELATIONSHIP.

Chemically the kernels of the peach, apricot and prune bear, even to a much greater degree than in physical appearance, a close similarity to the sweet and bitter almonds, and especially to the latter.

The composition of bitter almonds is approximately as follows:[2] Fixed oil, 46 per cent.; mucilage, 3 per cent.; sugar (mostly dextrose), 6 per cent.; proteids (including emulsin), 24 to 30 per cent.; amygdalin, 1 to 3 per cent.; and about 3 to 5 per cent. of ash. It is well known that bitter almonds can be made to yield prussic acid (hydrocyanic acid) by simple maceration of the crushed seeds in water. It was formerly supposel that the hydrocyanic acid was contained in the seeds, but Robiquet and Boutron-Charland,[3] in 1830, discovered that this principle does not pre-exist in the seed of the almond, and is not formed until water is present. These investigators discovered a crystalline substance in the almond which was termed amygdalin, and which belongs to a class of plant constituents known as glucosides. Glucosides have the property when decomposed or hydrolysed by a ferment or dilute acid or alkali to yield dextrose (or an allied sugar which is constant) and some other compound which is not constant, but which possesses a definite composition. It may therefore be stated that when the two important constituents of the bitter almond, the glucoside amygdalin and the ferment emulsin are made to interact by the addition of water, the following compounds result as products of the hydrolysis: Dextrose, hydrocyanic acid and benzaldehyde. The reaction is as follows:

$$\underset{\text{amygdalin}}{C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11}} + 2H_2O = \underset{\text{hydrocyanic acid}}{HCn} + \underset{\text{benzaldehyde}}{C_6H_5CHO} + \underset{\text{dextrose}}{2C_6H_{12}O_6}.$$

The emulsion, as will be observed, takes no quantitative part in the reaction, but in the presence of water simply acts as a catalytic agent, causing the decomposition of the amygdalin, as shown in the above reaction.

The hydrocyanic acid and benzaldehyde comprise what is known in commerce as the voltaile oil of bitter almonds. It is therefore evident that the chief constituents of bitter almonds are the fixed oil, the amygdalin, and the proteids, including emulsin.

The composition of the kernels in question—those of the peach, apricot and prune—is practically the same as that

[2] National Dispensatory, 1905, p. 163.
[3] Annales de Chimie; Jour. of Pharm., 1833, p. 67.

of bitter almonds, only a slight variation existing. The percentages of fixed oil and amygdalin (which is an important constituent for the production of volatile oil) in the seeds compare very favorably with the quantities of the same constituents found in a commercial sample of bitter almonds. These comparative results are shown under the discussions of the fixed and volatile oils. No doubt remains, therefore, that commercial products similar to those produced from the bitter almond kernels may be produced from the kernels of the peach, apricot and prune.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS FROM KERNELS OF THE PEACH, APRICOT, PRUNE, AND ALMOND.

By proper manipulation of the kernels from the peach, apricot, prune. and almond, there may be produced (1) the fixed oil and (2) the volatile oil.

The fixed oil obtained by expression of the sweet and bitter almond kernels constitutes a very important article of commerce. Owing to the consistent high prices of the crude material, however, the fixed oil has ceased in a large measure to be prepared from the almond kernel, which has been replaced by cheaper materials, such as apricot and peach kernels.

As early as 1888[4] a fixed oil was expressed commercially from peach and apricot kernels. It was also extracted on a large scale in the temperate belt of Asia, between east Hindustan and Persia, from apricot and peach seeds.[5] Owing to the rapid displacement of almond oil by oils made from other kernels, much attention was given to the growth and production of apricots and peaches in European and Asiatic countries, growers in the vicinity of Damascus and Syria being especially active in the production. From the former locality there were exported in 1889[6] as much as 575,000 kilos of kernels, and from Syria in 1895[7] about 300,000 kilos, mostly to Europe, where the fatty oil was expressed. Schimmel & Co.[8] reported, in 1889, that the fixed oil of almonds was generally represented on the market by peach-kernel oil. The substitution of peach-kernel oil for the true almond oil has been greatly minimized by the enforcement of the Federal and State food laws.

The production of fixed oils had up to this time (1889) been confined entirely to foreign-grown apricot and peach kernels. A shortage of crops, or possibly a greater demand, introduced a new factor into the situation. The California production was unusually large, and the kernels had found no market, and were considered as useless by-products. The coincident shortage in Europe caused considerable consignments of the apricot kernels to be shipped from the United States,[9] principally from California; and, since peaches are also grown in enormous quantities, the kernels from the peach pits gradually entered the same channels, and in 1900[10] about 40,000 kilos were exported to Europe.

Owing to the vast inroads made by these products upon the production of almond oil, an oil for the market was produced either from apricot or peach kernels, depending upon the relative market value of each, apricots being as a rule cheaper. The oil, almost without exception, was produced from apricots.[11]

Later, oil of sweet almonds became almost a rarity, being prepared only to a small extent from bitter almonds. It was asserted that for every pound of this oil imported at least 100 pounds of peach or apricot kernel oil were also imported.[12]

The adulteration of oil of almonds with apricot-kernel oil is mentioned as early as 1866,[13] and now the adulteration has been transformed into almost a total replacement[14] of the true oil by the oil from these kernels.

The volatile oil of bitter almonds was reported as being manufactured from seeds of the apricot imported into France from Asia Minor in 1877.[15] Somewhat later it was declared that the chief raw materials[16] for the manufacture of bitter-almond oil were peach and apricot kernels, this statement being reconfirmed in 1901[17] by the assertion that bitter-almond oil from bitter almonds was rarely met with in commerce, but was represented by the volatile oils from apricot and peach kernels, there being not the slightest difference between the oils.

In 1903 and 1904[18] the principal raw material was Syrian apricot kernels, which could be purchased very favorably; nevertheless, the demand exceeded the output, and the California kernels were again drawn upon.

Inasmuch as both fixed and volatile oils can be prepared and are prepared from peach and apricot kernels, and, furthermore, since the demand at most times seems to equal and in some cases exceed the supply, the question of the manufacture of these commodities in the United States, where so much raw material is available, presents itself as one of importance.

It has been pointed out that the present commercial supply of these oils is derived from European countries, where the products are manufactured principally from kernels of foreign production, but to some extent from kernels produced in America. The enormous output of fruits from the peach, apricot and prune orchards in the United States has been alluded to in the foregoing pages; also the fact that in conjunction with this large production of fruit there are produced immense quantities of the kernels which form the chief raw material for the manufacture of the fixed and volatile oils of almonds.

Neither fixed nor volatile oils are produced in the United States from these kernels to any extent, the consumers depending almost entirely upon foreign production.

Since the oils from the kernels of the peach, apricot and prune are closely related and allied to the corresponding oils from the sweet and bitter almonds, the following work was undertaken with a view to studying the oils and their properties. It must not be inferred that the object is to encourage adulteration or substitution, but the similarities and dissimilarities which exist between the oils from these kernels and those from kernels of almonds will be shown. Conclusions may then be deduced concerning the real merits of each individual oil.

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[4] Ber., Schimmel & Co., April, 1888, p. 26.
[5] Maben, Thomas. Pharm. Jour. & Trans., vol. 16, p. 797. 1886.
[6] Pharm. Jour. & Trans., vol. 20, p. 856. 1889-90.
[7] Rept., Schimmel & Co., April, 1897, p. 5.
[8] Ber., Schimmel & Co., October, 1889, p. 34.
[9] Rept., Schimmel & Co., April, 1900, p. 4.
[10] Umney, J. C., and Swinton, R. S. Brit. Pharm. Conf., 1899, p. 444.
[11] Pancoast, G. R., and Kebler, L. F. Amer. Jour. Pharm., vol. 74, p. 495. 1902.
[12] Nickles, M. J. Chem. Centralbl., 1866, p. 557; Jour. de Pharm., 1866, p. 332.
[13] United States Dispensatory, 19th ed., p. 832.
[14] Amer. Jour. Pharm., vol. 49, p. 421. 1877.
[15] Ber., Schimmel & Co., October, 1889, p. 34.
[16] Rept., Schimmel & Co., April-May, 1901, p. 9.
[17] Rept., Schimmel & Co., April-May, 1904, p. 7.
[18] United States Pharmacopœia, eighth revision, p. 535.

THE FIXED OIL.

METHODS OF EXTRACTION.

Two methods are at the present time in use for the extraction of fixed oils on both a large and a small scale. Extraction by pressure is possibly made use of more extensively than any other method. For this purpose hydraulic presses are usually employed, consisting essentially of a pump for furnishing the necessary pressure and a pressing box to which the pressure is imparted and in which is placed the material to be pressed. Usually, in pressing seeds such as those of the peach, apricot or prune, a press so constructed as to allow of warming the pressing plates is employed, thus insuring a more thorough expression of the oil and consequently a higher yield. Judgment must, however, be exercised in order to prevent a deterioration in the quality of the oil, which is very likely to occur if excessive heat is applied.

For more detailed information on hydraulic presses and their application, reference may be made to such works as Schaedler, Die Technologie der Fette und Oele des Pflanzen- und Thierreichs; Lewkowitsch, Chemical Technology and Analysis of Oils, Fats and Waxes, 2 volumes; and Hefter, Die Technologie der Fette und Oele.

The method of extraction with organic solvents is also employed commercially, large extractors of various construction being used for the purpose. The media used for extraction comprise a certain class of organic compounds which have the property of dissolving fats and oils. Among them may be mentioned carbon disulphid, ether, chloroform, benzine and petrolcum ether. Each solvent possesses its characteristic advantage and also disadvantages. Some may be recommended for their comparative cheapness and others on account of their less inflammable nature and better extracting powers. Any of the solvents used for extraction purposes may be recovered by proper means and again utilized for the same purpose, the expense being thereby reduced to the minimum.

The form of apparatus varies somewhat for each individual solvent. Generally, however, extractors are constructed of suitable metal, preferably copper, and consist essentially of the extractor, the condenser, and the receiving vessel. The theoretical underlying principle is that of continuous extraction, heat being applied preferably in the form of steam (thus reducing danger from inflammability) to the receiving vessel containing the solvent, thus vaporizing the solvent, which in turn is condensed by a proper condensing device placed in such a position that the condensed solvent percolates through the material, carrying with it in solution the fixed oil. The solution of the fixed oil flows into the receiver, where the solvent is again vaporized and condensed, thus completing the cycle. Heat is constantly applied, so that the process becomes a continuous one. More detailed information may be derived from the references already cited.

An accurate estimate of the expense required for the installment of either hydraulic presses or an extraction apparatus cannot be given, the price varying naturally with the size of the plant and the output desired. It may be stated, however, that such apparatus once installed has an indefinite period of usefulness with only the expense of operation.

EXTRACTION OF THE FIXED OIL AND LABORATORY DATA OF PHYSICAL PROPERTIES.

In order to confirm some of the earlier statements concerning the fixed oils obtained from such seeds as those of the peach, apricot, prune and almond, and for the sake of comparison both physically and chemically, a series of laboratory experiments was carried out on several samples of such kernels obtained from different sources.

Peach, apricot and prune kernels were obtained from various California packing houses, and sweet and bitter almonds were purchased on the market as United States Pharmacopœia articles. The genuineness of the California kernels cannot be doubted; belief in the genuineness of the sweet and bitter almonds purchased on the open market rests on the statement of the supplying firm that they were imported seeds coming from Valencia, Spain, and from Italy, respectively.

Sufficient quantities of peach, apricot, prune and sweet and bitter almond kernels were subjected to extraction with ether in a Soxhlet extraction apparatus, which in principle is identical with the large continuous extractors used commercially.

The percentage yield of fixed oils after complete evaporation of the solvent in each case, together with the other physical properties, is shown in Table I. For purposes of comparison the results obtained by a foreign investigator in the case of peach, apricot and prune kernels are included.

(To be Continued.)

IS IT AMBRETTOL?

On January 15, 1909, a postponed hearing on the protest of the Chemical Works Co., Ltd., will be heard at the Appraiser's Stores, of the New York Custom House. This is of prime interest to the trade, as the article involved is so-called "Musk Promotol," invoiced by the importer at about 125 francs per kilogram (about $11.25 per lb.). This importation has been returned for duty by the Appraiser at 375 f. per kilo (about $33.75 per lb.). Were musk-ambrette, or ambrettol, as it is more commonly called, free of duty, the question would be of less importance, but in the present instance the lower valuation, if allowed, would mean a saving of about $5.50 per lb. in duty.

The importer claims that "Musk-Promotol" is made by a mechanical process, and differs from ambrettol in its physical and chemical characteristics, while admitting that it is intended to serve practically the same purpose as a fixative. He further claims that inasmuch as "Musk-Promotol" is a separate and distinct article of commerce, his selling price establishes the market value as the basis for fixing the duty, and that the article is sold abroad at his import valuation.

From what we can learn, it appears that if "Musk-Promotol" is substantially the same as ambrettol, it will be returned for duty at the market price of the latter article, viz.: 375 fr. per kilo. This would involve an increase in the valuation of over 50 per cent., and in consequence a "seizure" would result, with the attending penalty for false valuation.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL and STATE official reports, newspaper items, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring, extracts, etc.

FEDERAL.

Food Inspection Decisions Nos. 98, 99 and 100 have been issued. No. 98 deals with The Labeling of Whiskey Compounds; No. 99 with a Change in Form of Guaranty Legend; and No. 100 with Bleached Flour. We reprint No. 99 in full.

Notice of Judgment, Nos. 25—27, have also appeared; they refer to canned blackberries, and drugs.

FOOD INSPECTION DECISION 99.

CHANGE IN FORM OF GUARANTY LEGEND.

(Amending Section *b* of Regulation 9.)

Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, provides that no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of the act when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same are not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act. There is a further provision that the guarantor shall, if the goods be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act, be amenable to the prosecution, fines, and other penalties which would attach in due course to the dealer.

Section *b* of Regulation 9 provides that a general guaranty may be filed with the Secretary of Agriculture by the manufacturer or dealer and be given a serial number, which number should appear on each and every package of goods sold under such guaranty, with the words "Guaranteed under the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906."

It is obvious from a reading of Section 9 of the act that the guaranty is in no sense a guaranty by the Government, and that it is merely an assumption of responsibility for the character or labeling of the goods by the manufacturer, jobber, or packer. Yet, notwithstanding this plain fact, attempts have been made by some unscrupulous persons to cause the public to interpret the phrase "Guaranteed under the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906," as a guaranty by the Government that the goods upon which the phrase appears are pure and conform, in all respects, with the provisions of the act. This misrepresentation has been scattered broadcast in prominent advertisements in the press, and by means of circulars and billboard posters. Even in the absence of such misrepresentation there can be no doubt that the phrase, unfortunately, is misleading, and is therefore prohibited by the law and should be changed. The Commissioner of Patents has refused to register trade marks of which the phrase formed a part, on the ground that it is misleading and under the law cannot be registered. The Board of Food and Drug Inspection for some time has realized that the wording of the guaranty legend should be changed, but it has also been mindful of the fact that the manufacturers and jobbers of the United States have, in the aggregate, large sums of money invested in labels and plates, upon which appears the legend in its present form, a form indorsed by the regulations and copied therefrom in good faith by the owners of these labels and plates. Entirely apart from the expense and loss of property, it is a fact that a change in the form of the legend, without due notice, would seriously embarrass business interests, because the printing and lithographing of new labels will require considerable time.

As a solution of the question, the Board recommends that the guaranty legend be changed so as to show plainly that the guaranty is that of the manufacturer and not of the Government, that the old form of labels now in use representing guaranties already filed with the Department of Agriculture shall be recognized for a term of two years, and that for all guaranties filed with the Department of Agriculture on and after January 1, 1909, the guaranty legend shall read "Guaranteed by [insert name of guarantor] under the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906."

Accordingly the following amendment is proposed to Regulation 9 of the Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act:

Section *b* of Regulation 9 is hereby amended to read as follows:

(*b*) A general guaranty may be filed with the Secretary of Agriculture by the manufacturer or dealer and be given a serial number, which number shall appear on each and every package of goods sold under such guaranty with the words "Guaranteed by [insert name of guarantor] under the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906."

This amendment shall become and be effective on and after January 1, 1909. Labels bearing the form of guaranty legend provided in the original regulations and representing guaranties now on file with the Department of Agriculture may be used for a period of two years, but it is suggested that, as new labels are prepared, the change in the form of guaranty legend should be made.

H. W. WILEY,
F. L. DUNLAP,
GEO. P. MCCABE,
Board of Food and Drug Inspection.

Approved:
GEO. B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary of the Treasury.
JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.
OSCAR S. STRAUS,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1908.

Seven suits against five firms for violations of the pure food law were filed recently by District Attorney Sims and Assistant District Attorney Legg in the United States District Court, Chicago. The firms charged with the violations are: Reid, Murdoch & Co., two cases; The Eyelin Company, one case; John A. Tolman & Co., one case; The Gowan Medicine Company, one case; Thompson & Taylor Spice Company, two cases.

Besides being the first cases in Chicago under the pure food law, the cases are the first of a criminal nature to be commenced in the Federal courts by information instead of indictments in a number of years. The law under which they are begun is the Act of June 30, 1906, which provides as punishment for the first offense a $200 fine, and for subsequent offenses $300 fines or imprisonment for six months in each case.

The Reid-Murdoch firm, it is charged, made two shipments of Monarch Extra Cream Olive Oil which was misbranded and not of the quality represented. The Thomson & Taylor Company is charged with shipping Standard Lemon Flavor, which contained no lemon oil, as represented.

The shipments are alleged to have been made to the Riley-Wilson Grocery Company and the Kansas City Wholesale Grocery Company, of Kansas City.

A shipment of misbranded Topmost Cane and Maple Syrup is alleged to have been made by the Tolman Company to Dutton & Sorenson, grocers, Algona, Ia.

In the case of the Gowan company, a misbranded package of Gowan's Pneumonia Cure is alleged to have been shipped to the Washington Wholesale Drug Exchange of Washington.

"Repairs and Rejuvenates the Eye and Sight" is an alleged illegal and false brand placed on Eyelin, a medicine made by the Eyelin company, and a shipment of the medicine is alleged to have been made to E. G. Hansen, 1760 U street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

STATE.

At a conference of State Food Commissioners, held last week in Chicago, a proposed new law for foods and drugs was drafted. The idea of framing a uniform State law originated at a conference of food experts, held in Michigan, last summer. In the proposed bill the main provisions of the National law have been followed, but aims

at a much higher ideal as to standards of purity, quality, strength, etc. We are informed that already copies of the bill are being prepared, and that they will be presented to the various State legisaltures when they meet. It is understood, too, that the food commissioners have unanimously pledged their influence and support to the measure.

LOUISIANA.—We have received a copy of the Food and Drug Law of Louisiana, and the Revised Food and Drug Regulations of the Louisiana State Board of Health. This contains also the food standards, as revised Oct. 21, 1908. The standards are practically the same as those established by the Federal government.

MICHIGAN.—We have received Bulletins 152-154 which report the following violations:

EXTRACTS.

Sample of Extract of Lemon (Pennant Brand), manufactured by Ludlow & Robson, Toledo, Ohio. Below standard.

Sample of Schmidts' Pure Extract Lemon, manufactured by T. H. Johnson, Detroit. Below standard.

Sample of Acme Concentrated Extract of Lemon, manufactured by Acme Extract Co., Jackson. Below standard.

Sample of Lynch's Pure Double Strength Fruit Extract Lemon, manufactured by Daniel Lynch, Grand Rapids. Below standard.

Sample of Battle Ax Lemon Extract, manufactured by Huron Manufacturing Co., Detroit. Below standard.

Sample of Lemon Extract (5 cent brand) manufactured by Frisbie Manufacturing Co., Detroit. Below standard.

Sample of Champion Brand Pure Lemon Extract, manufactured by W. J. Gould & Co., Detroit. Below standard.

Sample of Quaker Extract of Lemon, manufactured by the Quaker Extract Co., Chicago, Ill. Below standard.

Sample of Seal Extract of Lemon, manufactured by the Kenwood Preserving Co., Chicago, Ill. Below standard.

Sample of Quaker Extract of Lemon, manufactured by the Quaker Extract Co., Chicago, Ill. Below standard.

Sample of Concentrated Lemon Extract, manufactured by the Cadillac Extract Co., Detroit. Below standard.

Sample of Extract of Lemon brand "Trade D Mark," manufactured by the Empire Manufacturing Co., Detroit. Below standard.

Sample of Black Label Lemon Extract, manufactured by H. H. Forkel Co., Detroit. Below standard.

Sample of the Dr. Culver Pure Concentrated Extract of Lemon, manufactured by R. W. Culver Co., Buchanan and South Haven, Mich. Below standard.

Sample of Extract of Lemon, manufactured by Asmus Bros., Detroit. Below standard.

Sample of X-L-C-R Lemon Flavor, manufactured by Schorndorfer & Eberhard Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Below standard.

Sample of Banner Extract Lemon, manufactured by The Banner Manufacturing Co., Detroit. Below standard.

Sample of Special Extract of Lemon, manufactured by Thomas H. Johnson, Detroit. Below standard.

Sample of Queen Brand Extract Lemon (Turpened), manufactured by Harris Manufacturing Co., Detroit. Below standard.

Sample of Pure Extract of Lemon (Turpeneless), manufactured by Horton, Cato Co., Detroit. Below standard.

Sample of "Pure Vanilla Flavoring Extract," manufactured by the Wabash Baking Company and sold by L. L. Swank, Battle Creek. A low grade extract artificially colored with caramel.

Sample of Peppermint Extract, manufactured by Watkins Medical Co., Winona, Minn. Below standard in oil.

Sample of Vanilla and Tonka, manufactured by W. T. Rawleigh Medical Co., Freeport, Ill. Contains some caramel.

Sample of Lemon Flavor (White Cap), manufactured by the Heekin Spice Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Below standard.

Sample of Vanilla and Tonka Extract, manufactured by Dewey Manufacturing Co., Detroit. Contains foreign color.

Sample of Vanilla and Tonka Extract, manufactured by Home Extract Co., Boston, Mass. Contains foreign color.

Sample of Vanilla and Tonka, manufactured by Bruce & West Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio. A mixture or compound, not properly labeled.

Sample of Puritan Extract of Pure Lemon, manufactured by Edwin Gillies Co., New York, N. Y. Below standard.

Sample of Compound Extract Vanilla, manufactured by Abner Royce & Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Not properly labeled.

Sample of Red Button Brand Extract of Lemon, manufactured by Etgold Manufacturing Co., Detroit. Below standard.

Sample of X-L-C-R Lemon Flavor, manufactured by The Schorndorfer & Eberhard Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Below standard.

Sample of Puritan Extract of Pure Lemon, manufactured by Edwin J. Gillies & Co., New York. Below standard.

Sample of Capital Extract of Lemon, manufactured by Frank P. Zimmer, Detroit. Below standard.

Sample of Flavoring Extract of Lemon, manufactured by Dewey Manufacturing Co., Detroit. Below standard.

Sample of Extract of Vanilla, manufactured by the Saginaw Valley Drug Co., Saginaw. Contains artificial color.

Sample of Vanilla Extract (a compound) manufactured by the Saginaw Valley Drug Co., Saginaw. Contains foreign color.

Sample of Souder's artificial Flavoring Extract, Pineapple Flavor, manufactured by the Royal Remedy & Extract Co., Dayton, Ohio. Not properly labeled.

Sample of "Nichols Brand Pure Vanilla," manufactured by The Griggs Bros. & Nichols Co., Toledo, Ohio. Fielbach Co., Toledo, Ohio, jobbers. Contains artificial color.

Sample of Vanilla Extract, manufactured by The Royal Remedy & Extract Co., Dayton, Ohio. Contains artificial color.

Sample of Extract of Vanilla, manufactured by Crusoe Bros., Detroit. Contains artificial color.

Sample of "Pure Concentrated Extract of Vanilla," manufactured by Dr. Hooper Chemical Co., Detroit and Cleveland. An artificial preparation.

Sample of Lemon Flavor (Eclipse), manufactured by the Schorndorfer & Eberhard Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Below standard.

Sample of "Extract Vanilla" (a compound), manufactured for Lee, Cady & Smart, Detroit, and sold by Wm. Allen, Detroit. Contains foreign color.

Sample of "Jaxon Pure Substitute for Pineapple for Flavoring," manufactured by Foote & Jenks, Jackson. Not properly labeled.

Sample of "Pure Food Lemon Flavoring Powder," manufactured by Pure Food Flavoring Co., Grand Rapids. Not properly labeled.

Sample of "Extract Lemon," (a compound), manufactured by the Saginaw Valley Drug Co., Saginaw. Not properly labeled.

Sample of "Extract Vanilla," (a compound), manufactured by the Saginaw Valley Drug Co., Saginaw. Contains foreign color and not properly labeled.

Sample of "Battle Ax Extract Lemon," (a compound), manufactured by the Saginaw Valley Drug Co., Saginaw. Improperly labeled.

Sample of "Souder's Imitation Fruit Flavors, Banana," manufactured by the Royal Remedy & Extract Co., Dayton, Ohio. Not properly labeled.

Sample of "Souder's Imitation Fruit Flavors, Pineapple," manufactured by the Royal Remedy & Extract Co., Dayton, Ohio. Not properly labeled.

Sample of "Souder's Imitation Fruit Flavors, Strawberry," manufactured by the Royal Remedy & Extract Co., Dayton, Ohio. Not properly labeled.

Sample of "Gillett's Double Extract Artificial Banana," manufactured by E. W. Gillett, Chicago, Ill. Not properly labeled.

Sample of Triumph Brand Compound Extract of Lemon, manufactured by the Dow & Snell Co., Toledo, Ohio. Below standard in oil and citral. Not properly labeled.

Sample of Lemon Extract, manufactured by Daniel Lynch, Grand Rapids. Below standard in citral.

Sample of Purity Brand Lemon Flavor, manufactured by the Wm. Edwards Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Below standard.

Sample of Vanilla and Tonka, manufactured by A. B. Judson, Detroit. A mixture or compound. Not properly labeled.

Sample of Puritan Full Strength Flavoring Extract, Strawberry Flavor, manufactured by the Church & McConnell Co., Toledo, Ohio. A mixture or compound, not properly labeled.

Sample of Puritan Compound Flavoring Extracts, Raspberry Flavor, manufactured by the Church & McConnell Co., Toledo, Ohio. A mixture or compound, not properly labeled.

Sample of Puritan Full Strength Flavoring Extracts, Banana, manufactured by the Church & Connell Co., Toledo, Ohio. A mixture or compound, not properly labeled.

Sample of Quaker Brand Flavoring Vanilla, manufactured by The Dieter Co., Chicago, Ill. Not properly labeled.

Sample of Extract of Vanilla, manufactured by L. C. Smith & Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Colored with caramel.

Sample of "Extract of Banana," manufactured by Seeley Manufacturing Co., Detroit. An artificial preparation.

Sample of "Compound Essence of Vanilla and Vanillin," manufactured by the Horton, Cato Manufacturing Co., Detroit. Not properly labeled.

Sample of "Extract Vanilla" (a compound), manufactured by the Saginaw Valley Drug Co., Saginaw. Not properly labeled as a mixture or compound.

Sample of Eclipse Vanilla and Tonka Flavor, manufactured by the Schorndorfer & Eberhard Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Contains foreign color.

Sample of Quaker Brand Vanillin Flavoring, manufactured by The Dieter Company, Chicago, Ill. A mixture or compound. Not properly labeled.

Sample of "Vanillo," manufactured by The Dieter Company, Chicago, Ill. Misbranded.

Sample of "Extract of Banana" (artificial). manufactured by the Thompson & Taylor Spice Co., Chicago, Ill. An imitation product, improperly labeled.

Sample of Artificial Extract of Pineapple, manufactured by the Thompson & Taylor Spice Co., Chicago, Ill. An imitation product, misbranded.

Sample of Artificial Extract of Strawberry, manufactured by the Thompson & Taylor Spice Co., Chicago, Ill. An imitation product, misbranded.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The November Bulletin contains the following:

Extract of Lemon, made by Chr. Hansen's Lab'y, Little Falls, N. Y. Colored with a coal tar color.

Lemon Extract, one-half strength, made by I. F. Nace's Sons, Philadelphia, Pa. Sample is misbranded in being far below half strength as labeled.

Lemon Extract, made by The Clawson Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Sample is below U. S. standard of 5% Lemon Oil.

WISCONSIN.—Semi-annual bulletin of the Dairy and Food Commission, No. 13, January 1, 1908, to June 30, 1908, has been received.

Consul-General James A. Smith, of Genoa, furnishes the following report on the production of olive oil in Italy:

"Reports from practically every section of Italy for the season of 1907-8 indicate a production of from one-fifth to one-third an average crop. In some regions, it is stated, the quantity will not be sufficient for local consumption. This in spite of the fact that in the previous season recurred the usual 'empty year.'

"The three causes contributing to this bad outlook for the season of 1907-8 are drought, recurrence in many sections of the lean year and the olive fly. The first is called 'accidental,' the second natural, but the third is a question which requires the serious study and attention of economists and scientific agriculturists.

MORE "MISBRANDING" LEGISLATION.

Representative Hull, of Iowa, has introduced a bill to punish misbranding and mislabeling of all merchandise entering into interstate commerce and also prohibit misstatements in advertising. The general form of the Pure Food Acts has been followed.

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW would suggest that all manufacturers in this industry individually and through their associations, lose no time in taking up consideration of the Hull bill. This bill provides that "the name and proportions of the constitutent elements" of all articles of commerce shall be "stamped on such articles, or on a tag attached to such article in a manner as not to be easily detached therefrom."

This would be a pretty kettle of fish for makers of perfumes, toilet preparations and soap! No extended comment on our part is necessary, for although we believe, as our readers do, in business honesty, there is a limit to the lengths that may be employed by the Federal Government in protecting the rights of the citizens. Under our ultra-modern theory, the old principle of *caveat emptor* is bound to go by the board.

A NEW BOOK ON PERFUME MATERIALS.

LE PARFUM CHEZ LA PLANTE, par Eug. Charabot & C.—L. Gatin (Octave, Doin, Paris). This volume, just issued in Paris, is the first of a very valuable "Library of Biological Chemistry," to be published by Doin, Paris. Charabot is so well known to everyone familiar with essential oils that we are assured in advance of the value of any volume bearing his name. This work of perfume in plants is thorough, for the French scientist understands completeness, omitting no detail of culture, growth and extraction. The first chapter deals with essential oils in general, and then takes up the methods of extraction of odorous products, the composition of the oils and the influence of environment upon the character of the oils. In the second chapter may be studied the distribution of oils among the plants, and nature of odorous products. As the authors go more deeply into their subject they explain the distribution of the odorous principles in the plants, methods of applying microscopy to the work, the secreting organs in various plants, how perfume is formed in the plant, etc. The fifth chapter on the evolution of odorous composition will prove of great interest to perfumers who wish to understand all they can of the scientific bases of their business.

It is not necessary to insist that with such authors the matter is absolutely reliable and up to date, and that every line in the little volume is worthy of careful study. The book will also serve as a splendid book of reference, being provided with no less than three indices, one bibliographical, another botanical and third chemical, so that if the reader seek information under any possible head he is sure to find it, and when found he may rely upon it. The volume should find a place in every essential oil house and perfumer's laboratory. (Copies of this book may be had in French at the office of this publication on receipt of price, $2.50.)

TRADE NOTES

Mr. J. H. Neumann, manager of the essential oil department of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Chicago, is on a visit to New York.

Mr. Burton T. Bush has entered the employ of Antoine Chiris, New York. He has been identified with the essential oil industry for a number of years.

Mr. B. Elson, of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York, made a recent trip through New England, and reports signs of a coming boom.

Mr. J. Mendes, who recently succeeded Jos. Tankard as perfumer for the Samurai Co., 38 W. 28th street, New York, will become general manager of the Company on Jan. 1.

B. F. Miner, Montague, Mass., maker of flavoring extracts and toilet preparations, has been elected to life fellowship in the Incorporated Society of Science, Letters and Art, Ltd., London, Eng.

The stockholders of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, will receive an extra dividend this year of 3 per cent. added to the regular 8 per cent. dividend. This makes all dividends of the year 11 per cent. The authorized capitalization is $8,000,000, of which $7,500,000 has been issued.

To find a satisfactory adhesive to paste labels on tin is not an easy matter. The users of Tinnol made by the Arabol Manufacturing Company, 100 William street, New York, claim that they have just what they want. It is said to be an excellent sticker and not to discolor or blot the most delicate labels.

At Christmas the John T. Robertson Soap Company and Bon Ami Company, of Manchester, Conn., will share profits of the last year with employes, each employe receiving a percentage of his wages for the entire year. The concern was but slightly affected by the business depression, the employes working full time.

The Royal Crown, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Can., has bought out the Standard Soap Co., of Calgary. Mr. P. Burns, formerly president of the Standard Soap Co., will be vice-president of the Royal Crown. The latter concern makes soap, and its president is Mr. M. Bull, who occupies a similar office in the Royal Soap Co., Ltd., of Vancouver.

Frietchen Brothers, Mansfield, O., have bought about two acres of land on the Park avenue east road formerly owned by George Kern, where they will build a works to manufacture all kinds of soap. Mr. Frietchen has been making soap for the past eighteen years. The construction of the building will begin in a few days, and if the weather permits they will be making soap in a few weeks.

The M. Werk Soap Company, Cincinnati, filed suit against the Ryan Soap Company from using tags to soap which it manufactures, which tags are redeemable in premiums by the company. The plaintiff claims to have adopted the "tag" system first and claims that adoption of the "tags" by the defendant is unfair competition, and has damaged the plaintiff company irreparably. Therefore, an injunction and damages are asked.

The Soap Exchange, Inc., 293 Seventh avenue, New York, has purchased the entire business of the Rimak Co., formerly 52 Duane street, makers of face creams, hair tonic and general toilet preparations. They have added to their list of representations the Compagnie Morâna, Zurich, Switzerland, manufacturers of synthetics. They have the American agency for Carmel Castile Soap made in Haifa, at the foot of Mt. Carmel.

Eugene H. Sterne is the head of the Cincinnati Soap Company, which has been on the market for a new location about a year. It recently increased its capitalization from $50,000 to $150,000 in order to take care of new business. It is reliably stated that when the company gets into the Spring Grove avenue building it will double its working force and may operate a paper-box factory in connection with the manufacture of toilet soaps.

During a recent visit to Rochester, N. Y., one of our representatives was entertained by the Buedingen Box & Label Co., and was shown through their lithographing plant. The business is under the personal charge of Mr. Ferdinand Buedingen, who has had many years experience in the manufacture of labels, boxes and box wraps, and he is consequently well able to supervise the extensive work of his concern. The heavy lithograph presses, embossing machines, box-cutting machines, etc., are housed in a very substantial building in the manufacturing section of Rochester, and this branch of the work is under the immediate supervision of an experienced lithographer whose skill requires no further tribute than the cover that appears on this journal. The interests of the company in the New York market are cared for by Mr. Green, who is at present making a western trip. Mr. Green is well equipped by his training to study the needs of perfumers and soap makers, and to demonstrate how his firm enjoys every facility for serving the trade.

Mr. Richard Hudnut is again in the saddle, after a trip to Europe and a sojourn in his Adirondack Camp that lasted from Thanksgiving Day, 1907, till November 15, 1908. Mr. Hudnut is now the picture of health, and the sacrifice of his familiar beard has contributed to give him an almost youthful appearance. During the course of a delightful interview that he accorded our representative, he described with reminiscent fancy his departure from New York last winter for Genoa. Until January 1 of this year his time was spent in Monte Carlo, in the vicinity of which he took a villa at Cap d'Ail. The climate of that region, is delightful during the winter months, and is comparable to California with its abundance of flowers. About

May 1 Mr. Hudnut visited Grasse and Cannes, and then continued on to Paris for a six weeks' stay.

He returned on July 18 by *La Provence,* and immediately repaired to Fox Lair Camp on the Sacondaga River in the heart of the Adirondack Mountains. On the 15th of November, Mr. Hudnut returned to his desk filled with vim and zest, and has planned an agressive campaign for 1909. His return was marked by several changes in the personnel of his wholesale department. Mr. C. A. Hedden, formerly of the Chicago branch, having been appointed general sales manager and brought to New York to succeed Mr. A. E. Jenks, who occupied the position of office manager. We are also informed that Mr. S. I. Hanson, of the sales force, has resigned.

As an aid in his campaign, Mr. Hudnut has issued a new edition of "Toilet Hints," a finely printed 64-page booklet, describing Hudnutine perfumes and toilet preparations. The cover is a work of art and should serve to impress the recipients of the booklet with the fact that the House of Hudnut believes there is no style of "package" too good to convey an adequate idea of the esteem in which the makers regard their products.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Walnut Toilet Company, Philadelphia; capital, $5,000.

F E.. Morrison Co., Philadelphia, Pa., to manufacture soaps, etc.; capital stock, $25,000.

The Elite Perfume Co., of Detroit, Mich., has incorporated its business; capital, $10,000.

The John Postance Company, Cleveland, O., $5,000, to deal in toilet and medicinal articles, by John Postance and others.

Jopling Perfumery Company, Memphis, Tenn.; capital, $25,000. Incorporators: K. C. Jopling, P. W. Jopling, B. E. Berry, C. R. Norman and W. B. Biggs.

J. S. Ziegler Co., No. 100 Washington street, Chicago; to manufacture perfumes and toilet articles; capital, $5,000. Incorporators: J. S. Ziegler, F. E. Barr, Dwight B. McCurdy.

Uncle Sam's Cleaner Co., First National Bank Building, Chicago; to manufacture soaps and toilet articles; capital, $1,000. Incorporators: John P. Barnes, William R. Moss, E. Main.

The Cresnola Soap Co., of Gloversville, N. Y., was incorporated with a capital of $25,000, and the following directors: Charles N. Neahr, Clinton H. Soule, Stephen Neahr, of Gloversville.

Sanitary Soap Company, Camden, N. J.; to manufacture and sell soap; capital, $100,000. Incorporators: Everett G. Garrison, Newark; Henry L. Hart and Frank E. Hartman, Camden.

Creta Creme Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators: Ralph Lyon, J. A. Carpenter and W. F. Thompson. The company is to manufacture creta creme toilet soap, perfumes, and toilet preparations.

A. Hoefner & Sons, the well-known soap manufacturers, of Buffalo, N. Y., have incorporated. The company has a capital stock of $150,000, and the directors are Anthony J., Anselm M. and George Hoefner and Joseph Deerfelder.

Crudol Co., New York; to manufacture chemicals, medicinal and toilet preparations; capital, $100,000. Incorporators: Willis G. Loft and Cornelius M. Allen, No. 1777 Broadway; George B. Dana, No. 901 Broadway, all of New York.

The Original Bradford Soap works, Johnston, R. I., will engage in the manufacture of soap and kindred products and the authorized capital is $10,000. The incorporators are Clemens H. Broley, George L. Rogers and Daniel McIver.

The Mona Manufacturing Company, Birmingham, Ala., proposes to erect a plant in the near future for the manufacture of soaps, powders and perfumes. J. W. Trotter, president; O. E. Fascher, vice-president; E. A. Wilson, secretary and treasurer.

Nation Products Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; to manufacture and deal in toilet soaps and sundries; capital, $25,000. Incorporators: Fannie Dawson, of New York, and Catherine A. Summers, of Syracuse; William P. Davey, of New York, Edward and Margaret Noonan.

Metropolitan Barber Supply Co., New York; to deal in perfumery and barbers' supplies; capital, $3,000. Incorporators: Adolph Apatheker and Jetty Apatheker, No. 135 Clinton street, New York; Israel Wechler, No. 288 South Second street, Brooklyn.

Kleanwell, New York; to manufacture brushes, perfumes and toilet articles; capital, $500. Incorporators: Susan D. Smith and Nellie M. Smith, No. 273 West 71st street, New York; Rowland H. Smith, No. 1197 Bergen street, Brooklyn.

Fluerette, Inc., New York; to manufacutre perfumery, cologne, toilet articles, soaps, drugs and chemists, $10,000. Incorporators: Lawrence W. Trowbridge, No. 723 St. Nicholas avenue; A. R. Kennedy, No. 86 Charles street; Stanley D. Brown, No. 162 West 76th street, all of New York.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC,

NOTE TO READERS

This Department is conducted under the general supervision of Samuel E. Darby, Esq., Patent and Trade-Mark Attorney, 220 Broadway, New York, formerly Chief Clerk and Examiner, U. S. Patent Office. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: PERFUMES, SOAP, FLAVORING EXTRACTS and TOILET PREPARATIONS.

The trade marks illustrated are described under the heading "Trade Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been *allowed*, but not yet *issued*. All protests for infringement, etc., should be made promptly to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., will receive Mr. Darby's attention if addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.,
Perfumer Pub. Co.,
100 William St., New York.

PATENTS GRANTED.

904,520.—SOAP AND PROCESS OF MAKING SOAP.—Carleton Ellis, Larchmont, N. Y., assignor to Ellis-Foster Company, a corporation of New Jersey. Filed Nov. 9, 1907. Serial No. 401,516.

Claim 5. The process of manufacturing a soap powder, which consists in spraying upon a mixture of about 500 parts of soda ash, approximately 300 parts of commercial oleic acid, in simultaneously stirring and heating the mixture to a temperature of about 250° Fahr., and in cooling and grinding the resultant friable product.

905,725. POWDER-RECEPTACLE.—Angus MacPhee, London, England. Filed Oct. 12, 1907. Serial No. 397,129.

In a powder receptacle, the combination of a top having a projecting tubular neck, an aperture in the side of said neck, a cap fitting over said neck, a coiled spring between the top of said neck and the cap, a portion of the side of said cap being partially severed and the tongue thus formed being bent inward through the apertures in the neck to form a stop to limit the upward movement of the cap, and the aperture in the cap formed by such tongue registering with the aperture in the neck when the cap is depressed, as set forth.

906,371.—SHAVING-SOAP CAKE.—Leo. C. Benitz, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Feb. 20, 1908. Serial No. 416,812.

As an improved article of manufacture, a shaving-soap cake, having a circular side which is of full or maximum height, the top of the cake being inclined thence downward toward the opposite side, as shown and described.

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

71,369.—Naphtha Washing Powder.—The American Commercial Co., Ltd., Los Angeles, Cal.

Filed June 4, 1908. Serial No. 35,134. Published September 22, 1908.

71,384.—Soap Powder Used for Cleansing Purposes.—Larkin Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Filed June 20, 1906. Serial No. 20,425. Published February 19, 1907.

71,398 to 71,410.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter & Gamble Co., Ivorydale, Ohio; Kansas City, Kan.; Staten Island, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Filed February 8, 1908. Published September 22, 1908.

71,432.—Dental Cream.—Colgate & Co., Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y.

Filed June 26, 1908. Serial No. 35,798. Published September 22, 1908.

71,615.—Borated Talcum Powder.—Geo. F. Smith, Woodsboro, Md. Filed August 22, 1908. Serial No. 36,886. Published October 6, 1908.

71,618.—Beeswax.—E. A. Bromund, New York, N. Y.

Filed January 14, 1908. Serial No. 32,216. Published February 18, 1908.

71,627.—Antiseptic Powders for External Application.—O. F. Schmid Chemical Co., Jackson, Mich.

Filed March 14, 1908. Serial No. 33,365. Published October 6, 1908.

71,636.—Lucca Olive Oil.—P. L. Favale & Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed June 4, 1908. Serial No. 35,147. Published October 6, 1908.

71,641.—Ground Spices and Flavoring Extracts.—Jones-Paddock Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Filed July 18, 1908. Serial No. 36,205. Published October 6, 1908.

71,650.—Liquid Preparations, Ointments and Powders for the Complexion.—Annie Möller, Manchester, England.

Filed June 2, 1908. Serial No. 35,082. Published October 6, 1908.

71,662.—Borated Skin Soap.—Gerhard Mennen Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.

Filed July 31, 1908. Serial No. 36,401. Published October 6, 1908.

71,664.—Soap of all Kinds and Washing Powder.—James Pyle & Sons, Edgewater, N. J.

Filed September 3, 1908. Serial No. 37,175. Published October 6, 1908.

71,665.—Washing Powder.—James Pyle & Sons, Edgewater, N. J.

Filed September 3, 1908. Serial No. 37,175. Published October 6, 1908.

71,666.—Washing Powder.—James Pyle & Sons, Edgewater, N. J.

Filed September 3, 1908. Serial No. 37,176. Published October 6, 1908.

71,707.—Remedy for Dandruff and Itching Scalp.—Peter C. Clemensen, Chicago, Ill.

Filed July 11, 1908. Serial No. 36,073. Published October 13, 1908.

71,710.—Toilet Powder.—The Henry B. Gilpin Co., Baltimore, Md.

Filed August 24, 1908. Serial No. 36,918. Published October 13, 1908.

71,712.—Soap Chips.—J. T. Kenny & Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Filed August 10, 1908. Serial No. 36,591. Published October 13, 1908.

71,716.—Talcum Powder.—R. Hudnut's Pharmacy, New York, N. Y.

Filed March 24, 1908. Serial No. 33,582. Published October 13, 1908.

71,720.—Hair Tonic.—Daniel E. Shepherd, Enfield, Ill.

Filed June 22, 1908. Serial No. 35,667. Published October 13, 1908.

71,721.—Soap.—Soaplake Soap & Mfg. C., Seattle, Wash.

Filed July 29, 1908. Serial No. 36,380. Published October 13, 1908.

71,723.—Tooth Paste and Tooth Wash.—George A. Swartwout, Baltimore, Md.; assignor to Pyro Chemical Co., a corporation of Delaware.

Filed June 1, 1906. Serial No. 19,984. Published October 13, 1908.

71,724.—Face Cream.—Madam Waters Co., Dallas, Tex.

Filed December 26, 1907. Serial No. 31,927. Published October 13, 1908.

71,815.—Flavoring Extracts.—The J. W. Colton Co., Springfield, Mass.

Filed July 28, 1908. Serial No. 36,375. Published October 13, 1908.

LABELS REGISTERED.

14,538.—Title: "Bruguier's Violet Talcum Powder." (For Talcum Powder.) Chas. E. Maier, Newark, N. J. Filed October 7, 1908.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

16,475.—The American Cotton Oil Co., West New York, N. J. Filed Jan. 24, 1906.—Cotton Seed Oil for Use in Soap Making and for Industrial Purposes Only.

16,477.—The American Cotton Oil Co., West New York, N. J. Filed Jan. 24, 1906.—Cotton Seed Oil for Use in Soap Making and for Industrial Purposes Only.

22,002.—Gervaise Graham, Chicago, Ill. Filed Sept. 10, 1906.—Toilet Powder, a liquid Preparation for Tan and Sunburn, a Depilatory, and Preparations for Keeping the Hair in Curl.

28,020.—The M. Werk Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed June 10, 1907.—Soap.

28,025.—The M. Werk Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed June 10, 1907.—Soap.

33,648, 33,649, 33,652.—Western Grocer Co., Marshalltown, Iowa. Filed March 26, 1908.—Flavoring Extracts and Essences.

33,765.—Ratcliff-Sanders Grocer Co., Tulsa, Okla. Filed Mar. 30, 1908.—Flavoring Extracts and Essences.

33,939.—Phoebe A. Houghton, Boston, Mass. Filed April 8, 1908.—Hair Tonic, Toilet Cream, Toilet Powder, Skin Lotion, Hair Lotions, and preparations for Removing Superfluous Hair.

35,347.—Edward L. Waggoner, St. Louis, Mo., assignor to Universal Cleaner and Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., a corporation of Missouri. Filed June 13, 1908.—A Cleaning and Polishing Powder.

35,963.—Lautz Bros. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Filed July 6, 1908.—Soap.

35,990.—The National Soap & Chemical Co., Toledo, Ohio. Filed July 7, 1908.—Detergent Washing Powder.

36,191.—Olive L. Errickson, Mattawan, N. J. Filed July 17, 1908.—A Complexion Wash.

36,598.—Allen and Lyston, Rutland, Vt. Filed Aug. 11, 1908.—A Liquid Detergent Cleaning Preparation.

36,662.—Emma Blackstock, Jacksonburg, W. Va. Filed Aug. 12, 1908.—A Preparation for the Treatment of the Hair and Scalp.

37,069.—Stephen M. Sargeant, Worcester, Mass. Filed Aug. 31, 1908.—Flavoring Extracts.

37,605.—Professional Dentrifice Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Sept. 25, 1908.—Tooth Powders, Mouth Tonics, Mouth Washes.

37,672.—The Buckeye Extract Co., Olympia, Wash. Filed Sept. 29, 1908.—Flavoring Extracts and Spices.

37,977, 37,978, 37,979, 37,980.—The Procter & Gamble Co., Ivorydale, Ohio. Filed Oct. 12, 1908.—Soap for Laundry Use.

38,021.—Mulhens & Kropff, New York, N. Y. Filed Oct. 15, 1908.—Toilet Soap.

38,026.—The Standard Soap Co., West Berkeley, Cal. Filed Oct. 15, 1908.—Soap Powder.

38,027.—Romnald A. Oleshak, Uniontown, Pa. Filed Oct. 15, 1908.—A Pomade.

38,478, 38,479, 38,480, 38,481, 38,482, 38,570.—The Piso Co., Warren, Pa. Filed Nov. 4, 1908.—A Cream for the Complexion.

38,482.—The Davis Chemical Co., Denver, Colo. Filed Nov. 4, 1908.—A Hair Tonic.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, MARKET REPORT AND PRICES.

FRANCE.

A general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Grasse was held on Nov. 12, at which MM. Augustin Merle and Xavier Gohy, of the perfume industry, were elected as representatives to the Federation of Commercial Associations of the Maritime Alps.

M. Antoine Cresp, a former perfume manufacturer, died recently in Grasse, at the advanced age of 82. He was highly esteemed for his charitable disposition, and his death was mourned by a host of friends. He never married, but is survived by two nieces.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—Lavender is being held in strong hands, and the indications point to an advance in the near future on account of the buying that has been attracted by the unusually low prices that have prevailed for some months.

HOLLAND.

Caraway oil stocks are low, and in some quarters it is feared that present supply may not last until the new crop appears. The market is firm and prices are likely to rise.

SANDALWOOD OIL.—In spite of the fact that the Government of Mysore (India) reduced the quantity of sandalwood offered for auction from 2,450 tons to 1,859 tons, it was not all disposed of. The prevailing prices are likely to remain unchanged.

CLOVE OIL.—Receipts in Zanzibar are better, but the market is rising.

KANANGA and CHAMPAKA OILS are in strong demand.

VANILLA.

The slight increase in the quantity of Vanilla exported from the Society Islands, and in the prices realized in 1906, showed further improvement in 1907 in consequence, it is said, of the recent United States Pure Food Act. Owners of plantations were encouraged to put their old vines in order and even to start fresh ones, but there can be no doubt that the bean produced by the vine that yields 90 per cent. of the prepared article exported under the name of Tahiti Vanilla belongs to an inferior or degenerated variety. Its cultivation, however, appeals to the happy-go-lucky disposition of the inhabitants of this country in that it grows almost anywhere and anyhow, requires next to no care and produces abundantly. There is not throughout the whole length and breadth of Tahiti a single plantation such as may be seen in other countries, where they are subjected to well-known and observed rules as to selection, preparation and care of the soil and vines, to say nothing of the special attention given to the fruit when it reaches maturity and to its subsequent preparation. Very few natives take the trouble to prepare their own Vanilla nowadays, the specialty being almost entirely in the hands of Chinese shopkeepers, who are now in great numbers in every district of the island. The Chinese buy the stuff green, regardless of its stage of ripeness or maturity, and after two months' subjection to the direct rays of the sun produce a finished article which is shipped to San Francisco and Auckland, where it is disposed of and utilized for the cheaper uses that Vanilla is put to. The soil and climate of Tahiti are eminently suitable to the cultivation of vanilla of the highest grade, but to achieve successful results the desirable vines must be imported and proper attention paid to selection of plantations, cultivaton, and preparation.

The sale of perfumeries and toilet preparations in Venezuela presents a field which might well receive more attention from American manufacturers. There are a great many things which cannot be bought here, but one can get almost anything he may desire in the line of articles first mentioned. In the drug and fancy stores the very finest French preparations are for sale. A large quantity of these articles are sold, there being a large demand for perfumery, even on the part of the men; and face powder, on account of the climate, is almost an absolute necessity for women.

Through two ports of the country, La Guaira and Puerto Cabello, there was imported last year perfumery to the value of $50,409. This does not represent the value of total consumption, for a considerable quantity of toilet preparations are manufactured by domestic concerns. Of the amount stated, $7,496 represents the value of importations from the United States. The great bulk of the importation of toilet preparations comes from France, but a number of articles of American manufacture are quite popular, and with effort a larger share of the trade can be secured. [The names of the principal importers in the Puerto Cabello district are filed with the Bureau of Manufacturers.]

Replying to an inquiry in regard to the practicability of establishing in Germany trade in American toilet preparations, Consul Thomas H. Norton, of Chemnitz, writes:

"The German pharmacy confines its activity chiefly to distinctively medicinal preparations, the preparation of prescriptions and the sale of recognized proprietary remedies. Surgical appliances are furnished by separate dealers. Ordinary drugs and chemicals not required for medicinal use are to be found in the so-called 'drogenhandlungen,' dealing in soap, sulphur, acids, alkalies, coloring matters, etc. Articles for use in the toilet, brushes, sponges, cosmetics, toilet soap, etc., form again the trade of a separate shop, and it is this class of shops in which the sale of an American tooth preparation must necessarily be pushed.

THE DOMESTIC MARKET.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

MESSINA OILS.—The local market has been practically swept free of lemon oil. New York jobbers are urging their shippers to make shipments of the new crop as soon as possible, and this is likely to cause a stiffening in prices. Some oil is being sold for future delivery with limited protection in case of decline and the continuation of this practice which is openly frowned on by all, and secretly practiced by some, has done much to close contracts for future delivery.

CASSIA.—The uncertainty that prevails as to the probable action of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection with regard to this oil, has almost demoralized the market. The board does not seem to be disposed to allow this oil, containing traces of lead from the containers, to enter even when bearing the legend "For technical use only."

They raise the point that even when so marked it may find its way into food products. Meanwhile, until a decision is made, the oil that meets the U. S. P. test brings from $1.65 to $1.85 per lb.

The remainder of the list shows no marked changes.

BEANS.

BOURBON.—The demand continues good for the cheaper grades; but stocks are practically exhausted. The new crop is expected to arrive this week, and on account of the many inquiries from consumers, prices are expected to be well maintained. At the London auction sales on Dec. 9, prices were from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. higher.

MEXICAN.—There are rumors of a combination of some sort among growers and shippers, but its nature has not been disclosed. Cuts have advanced to $2.25 and whole beans are held at $3 to $5, according to grade and quantity.

SOAP MATERIALS.

The soap business in this country is improving; this is hardly ordinarily expected at this season. The agitation at Washington over tariff matters will probably retard any pronounced activity.

Quotations are:

Tallow, city, .05⅞ (hhds.); country, .05¾.

Grease, brown, .05; yellow, .05¼.

Cotton Seed Oil, crude, tanks, .29½; summer, yellow, prime. 39.

Cocoanut Oil, Cochin, .07¼ .07½; Ceylon, .06⅞ .07.

Olive Oil, green, nominal; yellow, 1.20-1.35.

Olive Oil Foots, prime, .07½-.08.

Palm Oil, Lagos, .06¼; red prime, .05¾.

Chemicals, borax, .05; caustic soda, 80 p. c. basis of 60%, $1.90.

Rosin, common to good, strained, 280 lbs., $3.25-$3.30.

Almond, Bitter	per lb.	$3.50
" " F. F. P. A.		4.50
" Artificial		.75
" Sweet, True		.47-.57
" Peach-kernel		.34-.38
Amber, Crude		.13
" Rectified		.20
Anise		1.15
Aspic (Spike)		1.10
Bay, Porto Rico		3.50
Bay		2.25
Bergamot, 37-38%		3.25
Bergamot, 35%		3.15
Birch (Sweet)		2.00
Bois de Rose, Femelle		4.50
Cade		.20
Cajeput		.53
Camphor		.12
Caraway Seed		1.50
Cardamom		18.00
Carvol		2.45
Cassia, 75-80%		1.25-1.75
Cedar, Leaf		.60
" Wood		.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon		8.00
Citronella		.27
Cloves		.80
Copaiba		1.25
Coriander -		6.00-13.00
Croton		.80
Cubebs		1.90
Erigeron		2.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%		.55
Fennel, Sweet		1.15
" Bitter		.75
Geranium, African		3.50
" Bourbon		3.00
" French		11.00
" Turkish		2.50
Ginger		4.50
Gingergrass		1.35
Hemlock		.60
Juniper Berries, twice rect.		1.00-1.20
Kananga, Java		4.00
Lavender, English		7.00
" Cultivated		2.50
" Fleurs, 28-30%		2.00
Lemon		.85
Lemongrass		.80
Limes, expressed		2.00
" distilled		.80
Linaloe		2.75
Mace, distilled		.90
Mustard, natural		4.50
" artificial		2.00
Myrbane, rect.		.12
Neroli, petale		80.00-90.00
" artificial		17.00
Nutmeg		.90
Orange, bitter		2.00
" sweet		1.90
Origanum		.40
Orris Root, concrete	(oz.)	3.50-4.50
Patchouly		4.75-5.50
Pennyroyal		2.50
Peppermint, W. C.		1.50-1.60
Petit Grain, American		4.50
" " French		6.00
Pimento		2.25
Rose	(oz.)	5.75-6.50
Rosemary, French		.75
" Trieste		.65
Safrol		.50
Sandalwood, East India		3.00-3.25
Sassafras, artificial		.34
" natural		.70
Savin		.75-1.40
Spearmint		2.75
Spruce		.45
Tansy		4.50
Thyme, red, French		1.10
" white, "		1.30
Vetivert, Bourbon		8.50
" " Indian		42.00
Wintergreen, artificial		.38
Wormwood		4.50
Ylang-ylang		50.00-65.00

BEANS.

Tonka Beans, Angostura		1.50
Surinam		.55
Para		.30
Vanilla Beans, Mexican		3.00-5.00
" " Cut		2.25
" " Bourbon		1.75-3.00
" " Tahiti		.65-.75

SUNDRIES.

Ambergris, black	(oz.)	20.00
" gray	"	25.00
Civet, horns	"	1.75-1.85
Cologne Spirit		2.70
Cumarin		3.40-3.50
Heliotropine		1.85-2.00
Musk, Cab., pods	(oz.)	8.00
" " grain	"	15.00
" Tonquin, pods	"	18.00
" " grain	"	22.00
" Artificial, per lb.		1.75
Orris Root, Florentine, whole		.13
Orris Root, powdered and granulated		.16
Talc, Italian		.01½-.01¾
Terpineol		.35-.45
Vanillin	(oz.)	.33-.35

TREASURY DECISIONS.

The Board of General Appraisers, New York, rendered several decisions recently affecting the status of olive oil fit for human consumption as food. On Dec. 8 it was decided on the protest of Klipstein & Co. against the assessment of duty on olive oil claimed to be suitable only for manufacturing and mechanical use that, inasmuch as "the oil is pure, not rancid, does not contain percentage of free fatty acid so high as to unfit it for human consumption, and is actually suitable as food, not by a restricted class of population, but by the people generally," it is subject to duty.

A similar decision was rendered on the protest of another importer whose oil showed from .64 to 1.32 per cent of free fatty acid.

The Secretary of the Treasury, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture, has directed that collectors of customs and chiefs of port laboratories shall settle between themselves those cases arising under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, in which precedents have been established. The list of precedents includes misbranding for volume and weight; incorrect country of production; misbranding as to manufacturer; product of one country labeled in language of another; products labeled as olive oils, but found to be adulterated; guarantees under false serial numbers, etc.

No. 19912.—Toilet Preparations—Pasta Mack Bath Bricks.—Protest 314483 of John J. Murphy (New York).

Pasta mack bath bricks classified under paragraph 2, tariff act of 1897, relating to alcoholic toilet preparations, were claimed to be dutiable under paragraph 10, relating to non-alcoholic toilet preparations. Protest sustained.

McClelland, *General Appraiser:* . . . These bricks are of the same character as those passed upon by the board in G. A. 4219 (T. D. 19771) and Abstract 19649 (T. D. 29267). The case has been submitted for decision on a sworn statement of the manufacturer filed with protest 295666. Said statement shows that no alcohol has been used in the manufacture of such tablets since the 15th day of April, 1907, and that the tablets were made and delivered after that date. We find that the merchandise is a non-alcoholic toilet preparation and subject to duty as claimed.

No. 19922.—Toilet Soap in Sheets.—Protest 293105 of Geo. Borgfeldt & Co. (Newport News). Opinion by McClelland, G. A.

The protest related to soap in sheets about 3 inches long and 2 inches wide, inclosed in a paper case of shape and size convenient for carriage in the vest pocket. It was classified as toilet soap under paragraph 72, tariff act of 1897, and was claimed to be dutiable as soap not specially provided for under the same paragraph. Assessment affirmed.

(T. D. 29303.—*Drawback on herpicide.*)

Drawback on herpicide manufactured by the Herpicide Company, of Detroit, Mich., with the use of imported alcohol.

Treasury Department, October 17, 1908.

Sir: On the exportation of herpicide manufactured by the Herpicide Company, of Detroit, Mich., with the use of imported alcohol, a drawback will be allowed equal in amount to the duty paid on the imported material used, less the legal deduction of 1 per cent.

The preliminary entry must show the marks and numbers of the shipping packages and the number of bottles of each size in each package and in the entire shipment.

The drawback entry must show the total number of bottles of each size exported, the quantity of imported alcohol contained therein and the percentage of waste. In addition to the usual averments, said entry shall show that the merchandise was manufactured of imported materials and in the manner set forth in the manufacturers' sworn statement, dated August 13, 1908, and accompanying schedule, transmitted herewith for filing in your office.

In liquidation, the quantity of imported alcohol which may be taken as the basis for the allowance of drawback may equal the quantity consumed in the manufacture, provided it shall not exceed 40 per cent. of the exported quantity, with an addition for waste not to exceed 1 per cent. of such quantity.

Respectfully,

Beekman Winthrop,
Assistant Secretary.

(56386.)

Collector of Customs, Detroit, Mich.

(T. D. 29330.—*Drawback on flavoring extracts.*)

Drawback on Nabob lemon extract manufactured by Francis H. Leggett & Co., of New York City, with the use of imported alcohol.—T. D. 28368 of August 5, 1907, extended.

Treasury Department, November 9, 1908.

Sir: The department's regulations of August 5, 1907 (T. D. 28368), establishing a rate for the allowance of drawback on flavoring extracts manufactured by John Matthews (Incorporated), of New York City, with the use of imported alcohol, are hereby extended, so far as applicable, to cover Nabob lemon extract manufactured by Francis H. Leggett & Co., of New York City, with the use of imported alcohol, in accordance with their sworn statement, dated October 17, 1908, transmitted herewith for filing in your office.

In liquidation, the quantity of absolute alcohol which may be taken as the basis for the allowance of drawback may equal the quantity consumed as declared in the drawback entry after official verification by analyses, provided in no case shall such quantity exceed 90.193 per cent. of the extract exported. Samples may be taken or sworn samples furnished for required determinations.

Should the manufacturer desire to export other forms or kinds of extracts than that herein provided for, entries may be liquidated on the filing of supplementary sworn statements setting forth the quantities of imported alcohol used, size of containers and mode of packing for export.

Respectfully,

James B. Reynolds,
Acting Secretary.

(58918.)

Collector of Customs, New York.

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